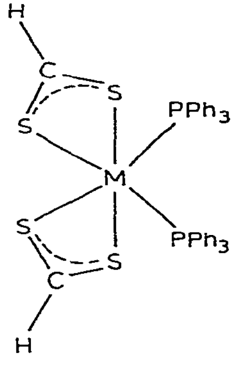
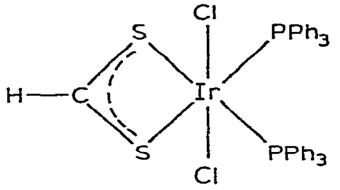
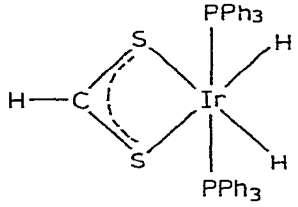
fully consistent with the high-field proton pattern [τ 29.93 triplet of doublets, $^2J(\mathrm{PH})_{cis}$ 17.0, $^4J(\mathrm{HH})_{trans}$ 1.5 Hz].



(II)

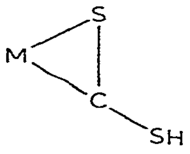


(III)

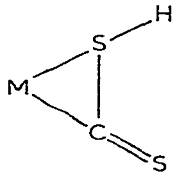


(IV)

These data amply demonstrate that NMR couplings of the dithioformate proton are a valuable source of stereochemical information. Furthermore, equivalent coupling of the dithioformate proton to two ^{31}P nuclei (Ia and Ib) or two ^{1}H nuclei (IV) clearly favours the symmetrical structure shown for the dithioformate ligands in I-IV and virtually eliminates the asymmetric alternatives:



and



References

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2 R.O. Harris, N.K. Hota, L. Sadavoy and J.M.C. Yuen, J. Organometal. Chem , 54 (1973) 259.
3 F.G. Moers, R.W.M. Ten Hoedt and J.P. Langhout, J. Organometal. Chem., 65 (1974) 93.
4 A.E. Kalinin, A.I. Gusev and Y.T. Struchkov, J. Structural Chem., 14 (1973) 804.

Erratum

J. Organometal. Chem., Vol. 97, No. 1 (September 9th, 1975)

page C14, line 11 should read:

atom. Thus the line width at half height for the C_α signal of $[(OC)_9Co_3CCHC_9H_{19}]^+$